

# "My Four Years in Germany"---By Ambassador James Watson Gerard

HINDENBURG  
FIGUREHEAD;  
LUDENDORFF  
REAL BRAINS

Resumption of Ruthless Submarine War Was Ludendorff's Decision, Gerard Finds—German Duplicity Exemplified.

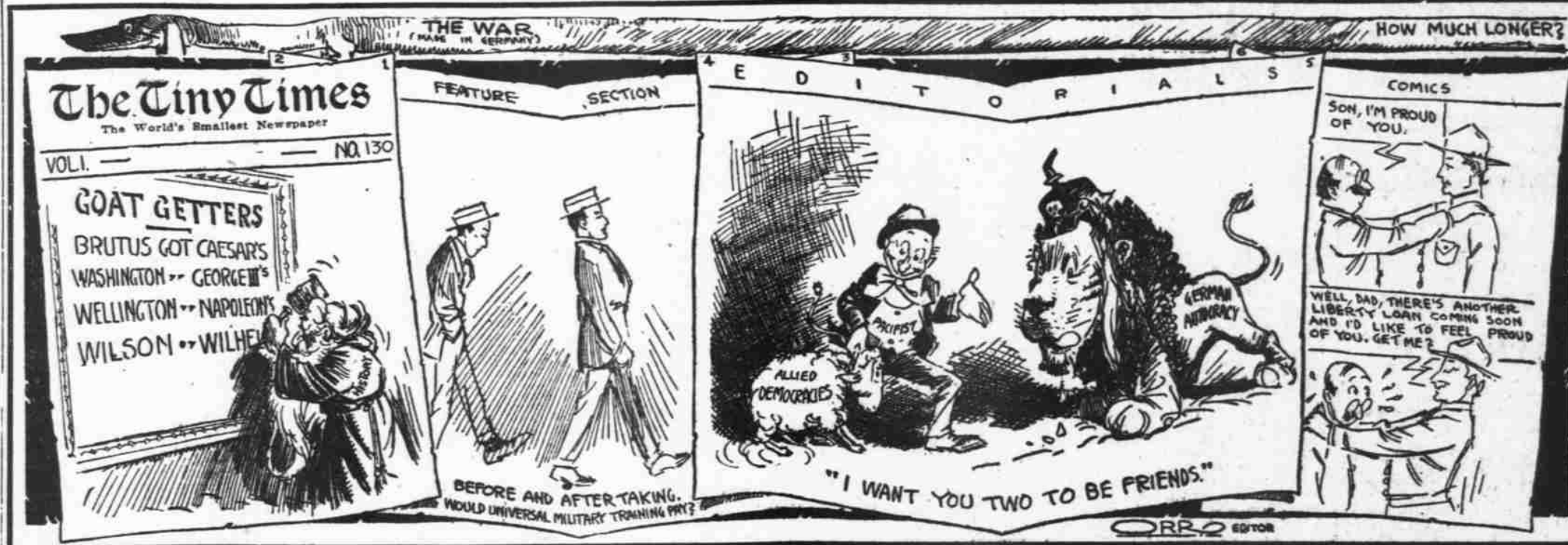
Ambassador Gerard, who, during the four years preceding the declaration of war, was in Berlin and in constant touch with German affairs, has written a vivid story of his experiences. This story The Washington Times will publish in daily installments, of which the following is the thirteenth. No document of diplomacy was ever more vital or more interesting.

By JAMES W. GERARD.  
(American Ambassador to Germany, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917.)  
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On my return from America to Berlin every one in official life, the chancellor, Zimmermann, von Stumm, who succeeded Zimmermann; Von der Busche, formerly German minister in the Argentine, who had equal rank with Stumm in the foreign office, all without exception and in the most convincing language assured me that cases like that of the Marina, for example, were only accidents, and that there was every desire on the part of Germany to maintain the pledges given in the Sussex note.

And the great question to be solved is whether the Germans, in making their offers of peace, in begging me to go to America to talk peace to the President, were sincerely anxious for peace, or were only making these general offers of peace in order to excuse in the eyes of the world a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare and to win to their side public opinion in the United States, in case such warfare should be resumed.

Chancellor Is Overruled.  
Had the decision rested with the chancellor and with the foreign office, instead of with the military, I am sure that the decision would have



been against the resumption of this ruthless war.

But Germany is not ruled in wartime by the civilian power. Hindenburg at the time I left America was at the head of the general staff, and Ludendorff, who had been chief of staff, had been made the quartermaster general in order that he might follow Hindenburg to general headquarters.

Hindenburg, shortly before his battle of the Masurian lakes, was a general living in retirement at Hanover. Because he had for years specialized in the study of this region, he was suddenly called to the command of the German army which was opposing the Russian invasions.

Ludendorff, who had been colonel of a regiment at the attack on Liege, was sent with him as his chief of staff. The success of Hindenburg in his campaign is too well known to require recapitulation here. He became the popular idol of Germany, the one general in fact, the one man whom the people felt that they could idolize. But shortly before my trip to America an idea was creeping through the mind of the German people leading them to believe that Hindenburg was but the front and that the brains of the combination had been furnished by Ludendorff.

Many Germans in a position to know told me that the real dictator of Germany was Ludendorff.

My trip to America was made principally at the instance of Von Jagow and the chancellor, and in my farewell talk with the chancellor a few days before leaving I asked if it could not be arranged, since he was always saying that the civilian power was inferior to that of the military, that I should see Hindenburg and Ludendorff before I left. This proposed meeting he either could not or would not arrange. Shortly after my return I again asked the chancellor whether I could see, if not the

Emperor, at least Hindenburg and Ludendorff, whom the chancellor himself said were the leaders of the military, and, therefore, the leaders of Germany. Again I was put off.

In the meantime, and in spite of the official assurance given to me, certain men in Germany in a position to know warned me that the Government intended to resume ruthless submarine warfare. Ludendorff, they said, had declared in favor of this war, and, according to them, that meant its adoption.

At first I thought that Germany would approach the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare via the armed merchantman issue.

The case of the Yarrowdale prisoners seemed to bear out this theory. A German raider captured and sank a number of enemy vessels and sent the Yarrowdale, one of the captured boats, with a prize crew to Swinemunde. On board, held as prisoners, were a number of the crews of the captured vessels and among those men I learned, "under the rose," were some Americans. The arrival of the Yarrowdale was kept secret for some time, but soon as I received information of its arrival, I sent notes after note to the foreign office demanding to know whether there were any Americans among the prisoner crews.

For a long time I received no answer, but finally Germany admitted what I knew already, viz, that Americans taken with the crews of captured ships were being held prisoners of war, the theory of the Germans being that all employed on armed enemy merchant ships were enemy combatants. I supposed that possibly Germany might therefore, through the submarine controversy by this route and claim that armed merchantmen were liable to be sunk without notice.

It was by the State Department, however, that I learned that the Yarrowdale prisoners. This was according to Germany, but after the breaking of relations the prisoners were held back and it was not until after we left Germany that they were released.

Visited Ship's Prisoners.  
I asked permission to visit these prisoners, and sent Mr. Ayrault and Mr. Osborne to the place where I knew they were interned. The permission to visit them arrived, but on the same day orders were given to remove the prisoners to other camps. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Ayrault, however, being on the ground, saw the prisoners before their removal and reported on their condition.

On January 6 the American Association of Commerce and Trade gave me a dinner at the Hotel Adlon. This was made the occasion of a sort of German-American love feast. Zimmermann, although he had to go early in the evening to meet the foreign minister of Austria-Hungary, was present; Helfferich, vice chancellor and secretary of the interior; Dr. Soltau, colonial minister; Sydow, minister of commerce; Dernburg; Von Gwiner, of the Deutsche Bank; Gutmann, of the Dresdner Bank; Under Secretary von Duesche, of the foreign office; the mayor and the police president of Berlin; the president of the Berlin chamber of commerce; Under Secretary von Stumm, of the foreign office, and many others of that office; Under Secretary Richter, of the interior department; Lieutenant Colonel Doestelmoser, of the general staff; the editors and proprietors of the principal newspapers in Berlin: Count Montgelas, who had charge of American affairs in the foreign office; naval officers like Captain Lams; the American correspondents in Germany and Prince Isenburg rubbing shoulders with the brewers, George Ehret and Krueger, of New York and New York.

There were literary lights like Ludwig Fulda, Captain Persius, Prof. Hans Delbrueck, Dr. Paasche, vice president of the Reichstag, and many others equally celebrated as the ones that I have named.

Friendly Tone Prevails.  
Speeches were made by Mr. Wolf, president of the American Association of Commerce and Trade; Helfferich; Zimmermann; Von Gwiner, and by me. A tone of the greatest friendliness prevailed. Zimmermann referred to our personal friendship, and said that he was sure that we should be able to manage everything together. Helfferich in his speech said that I, by learning German and studying the life of the German people, was one of the few diplomats who had come to Germany who had learned something of the real life and psychology of the Germans. Von Gwiner made a speech in English that would have done credit to any American after-dinner speaker, and, in my short address, I said that the relations between the two countries had never been better, and, so long as my personal friends, like Zimmermann and other members of the government, whom I named, were in office, that I was sure the good relations between the two countries would be maintained. I spoke, also, of the sums of money that I had brought back with me for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Germany.

The majority of the German newspapers spoke in a very kindly way

about this dinner and about what was said at it. Of course, they all took what I said as an expression of friendliness, and only Reventlow claimed that by referring to the members of the government I was interfering in the internal affairs of Germany. The speeches, and in fact, this dinner, constituted a last desperate attempt to preserve friendly relations. Both the reasonable men present and I knew almost to a certainty that return to ruthless submarine warfare had been decided on, and that only some lucky chance could prevent the military, backed by the made public opinion, from insisting on a defiance of international law and the laws of humanity.

The day after the dinner the chancellor sent for me and expressed approval of what I had said; he thanked me for it, and on the surface it seemed as if everything was "merry as a marriage bell." Unfortunately, I am afraid that all this was only on the surface, and, perhaps, the orders to the submarine commanders to recommence ruthless war had been given on the day preceding this love feast.

Misconception of President's "Mandate."  
The Germans believed that President Wilson had been elected with a mandate to keep out of war at any cost, and that America could be insulted, flouted and humiliated with impunity.

Even before this dinner we had begun to get rumors of the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare. Within a few days I was calling to the department information based, not upon absolute facts, but upon reports which seemed reliable and which had been collected through the able efforts of our very capable naval attaché, Commander Gherard.

And this information was confirmed by the hints given and made by various influential Germans.

Again and again, after January 6, I was assured by Zimmermann and others in the foreign office that nothing of the kind was contemplated. Now, were the German moves in the direction of peace making or not? (Continued Tomorrow.)

## SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN TO START OCT. 1

America's second effort, through the Liberty loan, to raise money wherewith to finance the battle against Kaiserism will start October 1. Three billions will be raised from banks and individuals. Special efforts will be made to interest the laborer, the farmer, and the man in the street.

In Popular Sizes.  
The second loan will be in popular sizes, \$50 and up. The man buying a bond is assured of 4 per cent interest, with repayment in 1942, though the Government has the privilege of redemption in 1937, or thereafter.

Anticipating that the second loan will be oversubscribed, as was the first, Secretary McAdoo has arranged that the \$2,000,000,000 may be run into a larger amount. One-half the oversubscription may be added to the amount. For instance, if the total subscription is \$5,000,000,000, the loan can be made \$4,000,000,000.

With the interest 1/2 per cent higher than on the first loan, the Treasury Department feels confident that the second loan will prove particularly attractive. Moreover, it has arranged for conversion of the second issue into bonds of later issue at higher interest rates, in case purchasers wish to do this.

The second loan may be bought on the installment plan, with payments October 1, November 15, December 14, and January 13.

The second issue will be exempt from taxation except for inheritance taxes, income surtaxes, excess profits, or war profits taxes.

The first loan bonds were exempt from surtaxes, thus giving wealthy men an advantage over the "small man." This inequality is entirely eliminated in the new issue.

## M'ADOO DECLARES BERNSTORFF CASH STILL WORKS HERE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—German money left in the United States by Count von Bernstorff when he was handed his passports still is financing German propaganda in this country. Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo today so informed the American Bankers' Association in a ringing speech in which he again reviewed the reasons why the nation went to war, and explained in detail the great financial program which the move entailed.

In the early part of his speech Secretary McAdoo reviewed the dispute between Germany and the United States, reciting the consistent violation of all of the principles of international law by Germany. He reviewed the promises made when the Lusitania

was sunk; the violation of these promises, the repudiation of the sinking of the Arabic without warning up to the final promise that "cruiser warfare" would be conducted and the repudiation of that promise which culminated in the United States accepting the gauge of battle forced upon it.

"We chose to fight and why?" continued the Secretary. "Because, first, national honor and self-respect imperatively demanded it, and, second, because we can never concede the right of any nation, however powerful, to order American vessels and American citizens to keep off the high seas and prevent America from selling the surplus products of the farm, of the factory, and the mine to other nations of the world."

"If we had tamely submitted to that order it would have brought disaster and ruin to the American people." Such action, the Secretary declared, would have "established a fateful precedent and have destroyed America's commerce, valued at to exceed \$3,400,000,000."

The problem facing the United States, the Secretary said, is twofold: "To supply essential credits to the allied governments because it is vital to the cause that their strength and credit shall be sustained, and, secondly, to meet our own requirements."

MICHAELIS TO DISCUSS ALSACE. LONDON, Sept. 28.—Chancellor Michaelis will speak tomorrow before the main committee of the Reichstag, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. It is reported that he will discuss Alsace-Lorraine in particular.

FLORAL DESIGNS. FUNERAL DESIGNS. Of Every Description—Moderate Prices. 1114 F ST. N. W. CEMETERIES

BEAUTIFUL CEDAR HILL. Washington's Permanent Cemetery. Office, 301 Colorado Building.

## VICTORY AS SURE AS SUN, SAYS VROOMAN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—"Victory is as sure as tomorrow's sun," declared Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, while addressing the American Bankers' Association here today.

"The only question is how soon our triumph will come. This is a food war now, and," he added, "we have the food even though we are facing war's most dreadful handmaiden, famine."

Famine is not our famine, but that of a sisterhood of nations, for we know that millions of our fellowmen are starving. In fact, this dread mother of pestilence is our greatest foe."

## Vital Records.

BIRTHS.  
James W. and Mary McDonald, boy.  
Walter W. and Francis Elizabeth Martin, girl.  
Harvey H. and Katherine L. Bundy, boy.  
Dorothy and Thomas Diegelmann, girl.  
Leo and Margaret A. Wuestener, boy.  
Frank and Jessie L. Mayhugh, girl.  
Carl T. and Mary F. Wilson, girl.  
W. A. and Florence T. Hunter, boy.  
Albert and Delphine Taylor, boy.  
Savory H. and Lena H. Long, boy.  
James and Mary E. Smith, boy.  
William and Shasta Carter, boy.  
Leo W. and Ethel M. Hill, boy.  
Loris and Little Jones, girl.  
Samuel and Irene Hansen, boy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Bertram Seaton, 22, and Josephine O'Brien, 21, both of Washington. The Rev. M. J. Rorden.  
Winifred Johnson, 21, and Maggie B. Phillips, 21, both of Washington. The Rev. James E. Willis.  
David Barner, 27, and Carrie Hawkins, 21, both of Washington. The Rev. W. Westray.  
Robert Gross, 26, and Sarah E. Brandon, 21, both of Washington. The Rev. Theodore Williams.  
Samuel Snowden, 21, and Christine M. D. E. Wiseman.  
John P. Schneider, 27, and Barbara Rothmund, 27, both of Washington. The Rev. John T. Hunter.  
Joseph H. Barbour, 22, and Margaret L. Miles, 19, both of Washington. The Rev. William J. Howard.  
Howard G. Nichols, 25, and Dorothy A. Mack, 22, both of Washington. The Rev. George F. Dudley.  
Ernest Hertzler, 27, of Washington, and Eva Johnson, 27, of Alexandria. The Rev. John H. Jeffries.

DEATHS.  
Mabel Mary of St. Christina Hunt, 17 yrs., of the Good Shepherd.  
George Duerst, 12 yrs., 1200 1/2 St. N. W.  
Blanch M. Shepherd, 19 yrs., 21 Seaton St. N. W.

Geo. A. Dearing, 32 yrs., 1008 Mass. Ave. S. W.  
Henry Carney, 52 yrs., 88 D St. N. W.  
John A. Corbett, 62 yrs., R. Elizabeth's.  
Artemus R. Warfield, 62 yrs., 710 11th St. N. W.  
Baldy Ben, 22 yrs., 100 1/2 St. N. W.  
William Stevenson, 30 yrs., 208 7th St. N. W.  
Louis Harris, 13 yrs., Wash. Ave. N. W.  
Ed. Mason, 22 yrs., Freedmen's Hos.

ARCHER—On Wednesday, September 26, ROBERT L. ARCHER, beloved son of J. W. Archer and the late Lucy H. Archer, died at his home, 1100 1/2 St. N. W., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. At 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

MILFORD—On Wednesday, September 26, at 4 o'clock A. M., at his home, 22 Florida Avenue N. W., GEORGE W. MILFORD, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. MILFORD, died at his home. Funeral Sunday, September 29, from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., at the Baptist Church on L Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Burial Mount Harmony Cemetery.

UNDERTAKERS.  
J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 122 Pa. Ave. N. W. Telephone M. 128. WASHINGTON, D. C.



## Keep Yourself Fit for the Daily Struggle

Now that everything costs so much, you can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys. It's hard to put in a full day's work when you feel dull and tired all the time, and suffer besides with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action.

Some occupations bring on kidney trouble; almost any work aggravates it. Don't delay. Help the kidneys before gravel, dropsy, rheumatism, or Bright's disease attacks you. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and should do as much for you.

## Two Washington Reports:

J. F. Laming, machinist, 641 E St. S. E., says: "I think the jarring and jolting of the cars on which I used to work weakened my kidneys and caused back-ache. Many times when I tried to sleep from the car, a sharp pain caught me in the small of my back and almost doubled me up. My kidneys acted irregularly. I had pains in the back of my head and dizzy spells, when everything seemed in a blur. I used several boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from F. P. Waller's Drug Store, and they brought fine results."

W. H. Webb, city fireman, 1312 W St. S. E., says: "I had been troubled by a weak back and if I bent over to examine the engine after a fire, sharp, cutting pains caught me across my kidneys. Sometimes it would be a day or so before my back would get strong and free of pain. One and a half boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have never had a sign of the trouble since. I don't know of anything better than Doan's for kidney complaint."

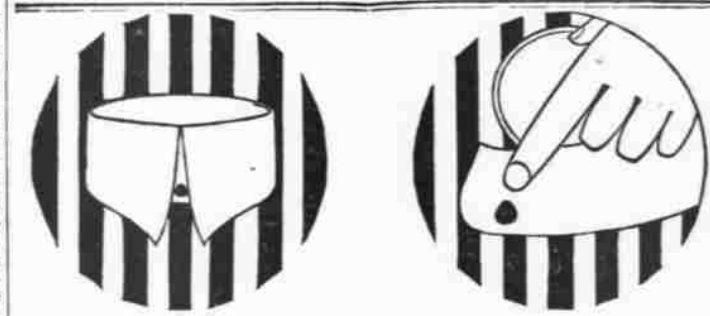
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS  
60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-McIlhenn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Mfg. Chemists

## PRO-ALLIES CONTROL COSTA RICAN CONGRESS

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 28.—The pro-ally faction of the Costa Rican congress is in control, as shown at a session to determine what steps to take in the German situation. Of the thirty-four of the forty-three members present only seven opposed the policy of diplomatic relations with Germany. The minority is led by Fernandez Guell, formerly editor of the German newspaper recently suppressed by the government.

## PATRIOTIC MOVIES TO BOOST LIBERTY LOAN

Five motion picture reels, each showing a patriotic production in which some of the greatest stars of the stage and the screen will be shown, are to be used in the next Liberty loan campaign to show "movie" fans the necessity of united support for this Government credit. Each reel is 500 feet long and shows a patriotic episode in American history, beginning with the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



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THE seasons smartest style. The slightly rolling points are distinctive—the oval buttonhole is an exclusive feature of

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Just Two Styles—One Each For Dressy Young Men and Young Women

BUT they're among the liveliest Styles of the Hour, and the values so important that one day's busy selling should exhaust the supply!

The Woman's Boot is a high cut tan calf laced boot. Wing Tip, Leather Louis Heel. A style of the utmost grace and beauty. An \$8 value at \$5.35.

The Man's Shoe is a dark brown Cordo Calf English Laced Boot with tan buck top. Precisely the shoe to please the smartest of youthful dressers. A \$7 value special Saturday at \$5.35.

Other Striking Fall Novelties \$3.85, \$4.85, \$5.85

Hosiery, Too—The best grades and Latest Novelties—at "Economy" Prices.

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